

# Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the territory, and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.



**For Governor of New Mexico from June 7, 1901, to June 7, 1905, or until staidhood is attained, Miguel A. Otero.**

The year 1901 will bring staidhood, increased prosperity and progress along all lines to New Mexico.

Everything from the Bible to David Harum has been dramatized by this time, and the only literature exempt thus far is the dictionary and the cook book.

The poor man has this consolation, that his son and daughter are not in danger of being kidnapped for a ransom, and that the tax collector will not bother him much for taxes.

The nineteenth century has settled the problem of production. The twentieth century must settle the problem of a more just distribution of production, so that no man need go hungry and no woman nor child should want for the comforts of life.

Out of 432,692 factory employees in Illinois, 14,356 are children, an increase of over 5000 since 1900. Something wrong in Illinois if the law does not step in and send those children to school, where they belong, instead of in the factories, where they compete with laboring men who have families to support.

Illinois and Indiana have abandoned stripes for penitentiary prisoners, except for convicts deserving of special punishment. This is proper. Legal punishment is meant to reform the prisoner and to protect society, not to kill the last spark of self-respect in the bosom of the evil-doer.

A leading New York business man has advertised for a stenographer with red hair, and that has led the newspapers of Gotham to say that the red-haired girl is the peer of her sisters in beauty, in energy and in industry. Liberal quotations from long-forgotten poets, as well as from the immortal Shakespeare, are given in support of this view. This ought to create a market for hair dye.

Even the El Paso newspapers, through their selfishness, are seeing that the Stephens and Culberson international dam bills, were they to become law, would work a great injustice to New Mexico and great damage to El Paso, for they are protesting against its passage in its present form. But New Mexico cannot be satisfied with the protest of El Paso newspapers; it must send a committee to Washington to fight the bill tooth and nail.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union wants public school authorities to set aside one day each year in the public schools for the study of the life of Frances Willard. Frances Willard was an estimable woman, who did much good in her own peculiar way, but when it comes to making an idol of her, to be worshipped once a year in every public school of the land, it is asking a little too much. Dick Croker, William Jennings Bryan, Debs and other reformers may want to have a day of their own after their death, and this pantheon of American reformers may become so large that 365 days of the year would not be sufficient for their worship. So better not make a start in that direction, and let Frances Willard be immortalized in some other way.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has refused to become a Daughter of the Revolution, even though the presidency of the society be given her. This refusal is to be made a reason for ostracizing Mrs. Roosevelt when she takes up her residence in Washington. The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt does not believe in ancestor worship, however, will not exclude her from the respect of the men and women of the nation, even though it should close the doors of Washington society to her. But the Daughters of the Revolution are certainly more sensible than to make good a threat which yellow newspapers have ascribed to them. A Daughter of the Revolution is not necessarily an ancestor worshiper, and will readily admit that if Mrs. Roosevelt does not care to join the society, that is her prerogative, which cannot well be denied her.

The Las Vegas Republican is right when it advises that the sums of money spent at Las Vegas and elsewhere for encouraging foot ball and slugging matches at territorial institutions of learning would be better expended if they were offered as prizes for literary and scholarly attainments. Foot ball is all right enough as a diversion, but there are a few things more important in life than being a champion foot-ball player.

Berosus, a Chaldean astrologer and historian, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, prophesied that a deluge would overwhelm the earth when the sun and stars stood in a certain position to the sign of Capricorn in the zodiac. This will occur in December of 1901, and the timid and superstitious who have read of this prophecy have something to look forward to with fear and trepidation during the new year. The sensible man and woman, however, will not allow any old Chaldean astrologer to take the edge of his enjoyment of the good things that the new year ought to bring.

After a second thought over pedagogical discussions which may be interesting in an abstract way, isn't it about time that the public schools begin to put more stress on teaching boys and girls to spell correctly, to speak grammatically, to read easily, to write legibly, to figure accurately, and to know the map of the world. It seems that if this is done there is not much time left in a boy's or a girl's life for the "onomies" and "ologies" which now figure so largely on the average school curriculum, and the fads of modern education. Let those be taken up in maturer life by those who have time and inclination for them.

The erection of a monument at St. Louis to Thomas Jefferson in connection with the St. Louis exposition in 1903 should not be made a partisan movement. It is political foolishness to call Thomas Jefferson a Democrat or a Republican, for he was neither. Jefferson was a man of advanced socialist theories, but his acts very often differed from the theories that he advocated. When he purchased Louisiana he himself acknowledged that he was stretching the constitution until it cracked. But Jefferson should be honored as a patriotic American, a deep thinker, and a just man, rather than for pronouncing theories which seem to fit into one or the other political creeds of the present day.

## New Mexico in 1900 and 1901.

The past year has been one of gathering of forces in New Mexico for the progress of the coming year, rather than of great deeds and successes. In railroad building, for instance, very little has been done, but the plans have been matured for the building of 700 miles of railroad in 1901. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, just as the last days of December are passing away, has commenced the building of a new line of railroad across the entire length of New Mexico from north to south. The Santa Fe, Albuquerque & Pacific railroad has driven stakes for 155 miles of new railroad which are to connect the historic city of Santa Fe with the progressive city of Albuquerque, and which are to link the Rock Island system with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. With the closing days of the year also comes the announcement that the Santa Fe railroad has formally acquired the Pecos Valley & Northeastern railroad, and will on New Year's day the building of the already surveyed line from Lake Arthur to El Paso. A line from Roswell to Las Vegas is one of the probabilities of the coming year. Taos and Red River City probably will be given railroad facilities within another twelve months. The Cochiti district should be connected with Santa Fe by iron rails. The capital for the building of the Black Range railroad has been secured, and the line will be built from Magdalena to Chiricahua this year. The New Mexico & Arizona railroad is substituting a standard gauge track for its narrow gauge, and intends to build an independent line from Lordsburg to El Paso. There are other railroad schemes which may become realities, but which are not as far advanced as those mentioned. One of these is a proposed branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande from Durango to Aztec and the San Juan country. Capital is being interested in a proposed line for the building of a proposed line from Durango to Albuquerque. A line is to be built from Raton to Clayton. The Santa Fe railroad may construct a cut-off from Raton to Las Vegas, and later to Santa Fe or Albuquerque. But even if those latter propositions do not become realities during the coming year, this much is certain, that more miles of railroad will be built in 1901 than in any previous year in the history of New Mexico; that thousands of men will be given employment at railroad building; that large areas of valuable land, mineral, grazing and agricultural will be settled because of this railroad construction, and that New Mexico will take a mighty step forward in population and wealth within the next twelve months.

In mining the past year quiet progress has been made. The 350-ton copper smelter at San Pedro in this county has been completed. The Edison experimental mill at Dolores has been put in operation. The Woodworth mill in southern Santa Fe county has just been completed. The Cerrillos smelter, for the first time since its construction several years ago, is in operation during part of the year; its facilities have been increased, and its machinery improved with the expectation that it will be blown in again in a few days. At Madrid an electric power plant furnishing power for the Cochiti district was put in operation. New mining districts have been established in northern Santa Fe county, and very promising mineral finds have been made. In the Cochiti district the Woodbury mill, which had been burned down, has been rebuilt, and is ready to resume operations. The preliminaries for the construction of the Navajo or Lone Star mill have been completed. Other improvements are spoken of, and Bland will retain its place as one of the leading mining camps of the territory. In Taos county the Copper Hill Mining Company has developed a splendid property at Rinconado by the expenditure of \$200,000 for a concentrating mill, water rights and development work. At Amizet the Rio Hondo Copper Company is doing similar work, and will

erect a large mill. The June Bug mill at Red River City has been completed, and recent development work in that camp shows it to be one of the richest in mineral in the territory. New mines are being developed in Rio Arriba county. Steps have been taken for working the Chama placers. In Bernalillo county a new smelter is being erected at Algodones. At Gallup the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has bought valuable coal mines, in addition to those at Madrid, in this county, which it acquired recently. Thus the changes, the improvements and progress made during the year in almost every mining camp in the territory, especially in those of Grant county, at Organ, at Jarilla, at White Oaks, at Capitán, at Hillsboro, at Andrews, at Elizabethtown, are very noticeable, and are indications that during the year 1901 the mineral production of New Mexico will be greatly increased if not doubled.

It is to be regretted that not similar progress was made in the line of irrigation projects. The proposed Albuquerque-Algodones canal was abandoned after considerable of the work had been completed. The Elephant Butte dam project is still merely a proposition which is being bitterly fought by El Paso land sharks, who are working to have congress pass a bill which would depopulate the Rio Grande valley. The large Pecos Valley irrigation system, which has been in receiver's hands, is being reorganized. No large irrigation systems were constructed during the year nor begun, and it is evident that the government will have to assist if any more large tracts of arid land in New Mexico are to be reclaimed. In a small way artesian wells, gasoline engines and windmills are adding to the area of reclaimed land, and may prove valuable auxiliaries to larger irrigation systems in the future.

The cattle and sheep industries have prospered, but the limit of expansion in those industries has been reached very nearly, for many ranges are overcrowded, and the action of the government in excluding sheep and goats from forest reserves will force several hundred thousand more of those animals upon the public range.

Statehood seems within the reach of the territory. The past year has proved that the people of New Mexico believe in Republican principles, and are satisfied with the present territorial administration. The territory's finances, for the first time in many years, are in satisfactory condition. If in 1901, the counties, at present almost crushed by their indebtedness, can find a way to make their burden lighter by a system of honest assessment and taxation, as well as by refunding their indebtedness and compromising it with their creditors upon an equitable basis, then a mighty step toward permanent prosperity will have been taken.

This much is certain, that New Mexico cannot possibly retrograde. Its climate, its resources, the advances already made, are all guarantees for the future, and the only question is as to the extent of the progress to be made in 1901.

## What the Century Has Done for New Mexico.

Standing upon the threshold of a new century, New Mexico should cast one glance backward to summarize the progress that has been made since the New Year's bells of a hundred years ago rang in the nineteenth century. One hundred years are a long time when compared with the average length of human life, although they are but a grain of sand on the shore of time. The New Mexico of a hundred years ago would not know the New Mexico of today. The world's progress in that time has found its counterpart in this territory, as it has in almost every other part of the earth. From a dependency of Spain, New Mexico became a part of the republic of Mexico, and about half a century ago a territory of the United States. Its population is fully tenfold of what it was a hundred years ago. It has been reclaimed from the savages; cities and towns, with schools and colleges, are the product of the century. Mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, copper, tungsten and other minerals are part of the heritage which the nineteenth century leaves the twentieth in New Mexico. Lands made fertile by irrigation, orchards, farms and meadows, ranges dotted with sleek cattle and gentle lambs, homes of contented tillers of the soil or herders of sheep, owe their existence to the century which is passing away. Railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, have supplanted the cumbersome and slow methods of transportation of a century ago. But best of all, in those hundred years, New Mexico has acquired a population that is progressive, patriotic and that is banishing illiteracy, immorality and crime. If the nineteenth century has done that much for New Mexico, what blessings will not the twentieth century bring? Verily, Providence has been good to New Mexico in all these years, and will continue to bless it as long as its people have a strong desire after righteousness.

## A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boesche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cts. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

## The Cerrillos Smelter.

R. B. Thomas, manager of the Cerrillos smelter, gives out that his company has decided to erect a large-sized copper stack for the treatment of copper ores from the company properties near Magdalena, where a very rich strike has recently been made. The smelter itself, which will be started very soon, will treat ores from the mines in the vicinity of Cerrillos.

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. Ireland's Pharmacy.

## DOING A GOOD WORK.

Words of Praise for the Work of the Bureau of Immigration.

(Carlsbad Argus.)  
The Argus is in receipt of a new publication just issued by the territorial bureau of immigration—"Climate Is Fate." It comes through the courtesy of Max Frost, secretary of the bureau. The pamphlet, in a most striking and comprehensive way, pictures the advantages that New Mexico has to offer. Climate, agriculture, horticulture, mining and stock interests are all touched upon, and put in such a form as will find favor in the eye of the people of the north and east, who are scanning the southwest for an inviting spot to which to make a change of base. It is with such advertising matter as this "Climate Is Fate" pamphlet that these people must be reached and their steps pointed New Mexicoward. Refuse or neglect to tender them an invitation in this form, and they are lost. They go into communities and sections where the citizens, being more progressive and enterprising, do invite them.

And just here the Argus wishes to say that while it is in favor of retrenchment in every possible way, it is not in sympathy with the unbridled cry for economy that is now convulsing certain elements throughout the territory, when the effectment of such "economy" as proposed means the effacement of agencies that have been chiefly instrumental in lifting New Mexico to its present pleasing and prosperous condition.

The territorial bureau of immigration has ever been a zealous advocate of New Mexico's best interests, and the results that have flowed from the work of this bureau is beyond computation. The Pecos Valley has been a large beneficiary, and the Argus to-day can point to hundreds of settlers scattered up and down its expanse and domiciled in its towns who were drawn hither through this instrumentality. The suggestion that the legislature abolish the bureau meets with no favor in this portion of the territory.

The officers of the bureau give full time to the work. The present secretary, Mr. Frost, is an untiring worker, and this, too, despite the fact that fate has not dealt kindly with him in the way of health. Always pushing the resources of the territory, he is deserving of much credit for the successful result, and the people here who know what he has done accord it full and free.

"Climate Is Fate" deals fairly and truthfully with all parts of the territory, and its distribution cannot fail to attract the attention of prospective residents and cause them to study what New Mexico has to offer.

## GOOD ADVICE.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: Such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

The territorial supreme court meets second Wednesday in January in this city. Lawyers are reminded that the New Mexican Printing company has the best facilities in the territory to turn out brief and record work neatly, correctly, quickly, and at lowest possible figures. Bring your work here and satisfaction is guaranteed.

## The New Mexico Military Institute, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL OF NEW MEXICO ESTABLISHED AND SUPPORTED BY THE TERRITORY.

Six Teachers (Men), and Matron.  
New Buildings, all furnishings and equipments modern and complete (steam-heated, gas-lighted; baths, water-works, all conveniences).  
Tuition, board, and laundry, \$300 per session.  
Session is three terms, thirteen weeks each. Roswell is a noted health resort, 8,700 feet above sea level; well-watered; excellent people.  
REGENTS—Nathan Jaffa, W. M. Reed, R. S. Hamilton, J. C. Lea, of Roswell, and J. O. Cameron, of Eddy. For particulars address

Col. Jas. G. Meadors.

Superintendent

## WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Crowning Virtue.

Environ, Mo., July 27.  
For years I suffered terrible pains every month and my doctor told me I could not be cured except by an operation. I felt I could not submit to that and was so despondent and given up all hopes of a cure. My husband insisted on my trying Wine of Cardui and at last thank God I did try it. Last month I did not have a pain, and all my work, which I had not done in seven years.

MRS. MINNIE LITTLE.

Wine of Cardui

Modesty is the crowning virtue of American women. It is the trait that all mankind admires. A modest woman is the most pleasing of all created things. Because of this becoming virtue thousands of women prefer to suffer untold miseries rather than confide their troubles to a physician, and to even think of submitting to an examination is revolting. They can't get their own consent to an operation. Wine of Cardui permits sensitive women to retain their modesty. With it they can cure "female troubles" in the quiet of their own rooms. If special treatment is required they can write to the Advisory Department of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., and their letters will be promptly answered by women trained in the care of women's weaknesses and irregularities. There should be no hesitation. Delayed treatment means a chronic condition. The longer postponed the harder to cure.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.

For advice in cases involving special delicacy, address, give name and location, to Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A LARGE BOTTLE OF WINE OF CARDUI COSTS \$1.00 AT THE DRUG STORE.

## WINE OF CARDUI

## The El Paso & Northeastern

AND

Alamogordo & Sacramento

Mountain Ry.

TIME TABLE NO. 7.

(Mountain Time.)

Train leaves El Paso.....10:30 a. m.  
Arrives Alamogordo.....2:35 p. m.  
Arrives Capitán.....3:00 p. m.  
Train leaves Capitán.....8:00 p. m.  
Arrives Alamogordo.....12:20 p. m.  
Arrives El Paso.....5:00 p. m.  
(Daily except Sunday.)

## STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Tularosa—For Mesquero Indian Agency and San Andreas mining region.

At Carrizosa—For White Oaks, Jicarillas, Gallinas and surrounding country.

At Walnut—For Nogal.

At Capitán—For Fort Stanton Sanitarium, Gray, Lincoln, Richardson, Ruidosa and Bonito country.

For information of any kind regarding the railroads or the country adjacent thereto, call on or write to

A. S. GREIG,

General Superintendent and Traffic Manager, Alamogordo, N. M.  
H. ALEXANDER, Asst. Gen. F. and P. Agent, Alamogordo, N. M.  
Or F. E. MORRIS, Agent, El Paso, Texas.

## VOL. NO. 9. N. M. Reports

Volume IX of New Mexico Reports can now be supplied by The New Mexican Printing Company. Delivered at publisher's price of \$3.00

Foley's Honey and Tar for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

## Rio Grande & Santa Fe

—AND—

Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Time Table No. 63.

(Effective Nov. 11, 1900.)

**EAST BOUND**  
No. 426.  
10:30 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar.  
12:30 p. m. Lv. Espanola, Ar.  
2:30 p. m. Lv. Embudo, Ar.  
3:40 p. m. Lv. Barranca, Ar.  
4:10 p. m. Lv. Trew Hedges, Ar.  
5:10 a. m. Lv. Antonito, Ar.  
6:40 p. m. Lv. Alamosa, Ar.  
7:40 p. m. Lv. La Veta, Ar.  
8:40 p. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar.  
9:40 p. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, Ar.  
10:40 p. m. Ar. Denver.

**WEST BOUND**  
No. 425.  
1:30 p. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar.  
3:30 p. m. Lv. Espanola, Ar.  
5:30 p. m. Lv. Embudo, Ar.  
6:40 p. m. Lv. Barranca, Ar.  
7:10 p. m. Lv. Trew Hedges, Ar.  
8:10 a. m. Lv. Antonito, Ar.  
9:40 a. m. Lv. Alamosa, Ar.  
10:40 a. m. Lv. La Veta, Ar.  
11:40 a. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar.  
12:40 p. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, Ar.  
1:40 p. m. Ar. Denver.

Connections with the main line and branches as follows:

At Antonito for Durango, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country.  
At Alamosa (with standard gauge) for La Veta, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, also with narrow gauge for Monte Vista, Del Norte and Denver. Crooked and all points in the San Luis valley.

At Salida with main line (standard gauge) for all points east and west including Leadville.

At Florence with F. & C. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor.

At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all Missouri river lines for all points east.

New Reclining Chair Cars between Santa Fe and Alamosa. Seats free.

For further information address the undersigned.

Through passengers from Santa Fe will have reserved berths in standard gauge sleepers from Alamosa if desired.

T. J. HURL, General Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.  
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

## Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons.

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All kinds of jewelry made to order and repaired. Fine stone setting a specialty. Singer sewing machines and supplies.

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SPECIAL RATES by the Week or Month for Table Board, with or without Room.

SOUTHEAST COR. PLAZA

## HENRY KRICK,

Sole Agent for

Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER

Guadalupe St. Santa Fe

Proposals for Water and Sewer System—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1900. Sealed Proposals Indorsed "Proposals for Water and Sewer System, Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of the Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, of a water and sewer system, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders which may be examined in this office at the U. S. Indian Warehouse, 235 Johnson Street, Denver, Colo., or at the Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico. It is desired that Indian labor be employed to the fullest extent possible in the construction of the work, and reference will be given the bid which specifies the greatest amount of Indian labor to be employed—unless it can be done for less money without Indian labor. Bids with and without Indian labor are desired. For additional information apply to this office, or to N. S. Walpole, U. S. Indian Agent, Dulce, New Mexico, W. A. Jones, Commissioner.

Letter heads, note heads, envelopes, bill heads, statements, etc., in best possible style and at lowest possible prices at the New Mexican printing office. Call, see samples of first-class work and leave your order.

## PECOS SYSTEM.

PECOS & NORTHERN TEXAS RAILWAY CO.

PECOS VALLEY & NORTHEASTERN RY.

PECOS RIVER R. R. Co.

(Central Time.)

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos 1:05 p. m., Carlsbad 4:45 p. m. Arrives at Roswell at 7:45 p. m.; Amarillo, 4:30 a. m., connecting with the A. T. & S. F. and the Colorado and Southern.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 5:30 a. m. Arrives at Roswell at 2:00 p. m.; Carlsbad at 5:15 p. m.

Train No. 3 leaves Carlsbad at 7:30 a. m. Arrives at Pecos at 11:35 a. m.

Train No. 3 (mixed) daily leaves Roswell at 7:25 a. m. Arrives at Amarillo at 7:55 p. m.

Train No. 4 (mixed) daily leaves Amarillo at 7 a. m. Arrives at Portales at 2:25 p. m. and at Roswell at 7:35 p. m.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal, N. M., leave Roswell, N. M., daily except Sunday at 7 a. m.

For low rates, for information regarding the resources of this valley, prices of lands, etc., address

D. H. NICHOLS, General Manager, Roswell, N. M.

E. W. MARTINDALE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agent, Amarillo, Tex., and Roswell, N. M.

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write to

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LET YOUR NEXT TRIP BE SOUTHWARD Via the

WABASH

THE WAY TO GO EAST

IS there free Chair Cars? Yes, Sir!

VIA Niagara Falls at same price.

THE WABASH

P. P. HINCHCOCK, GENERAL AGT., PAS. DEPT.,

## SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
W. S. HARROUN, W. M.  
F. P. CRICHTON, Secretary.

SANTA FE CHAPTER, No. 1, R. A. M.—Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
MARCUS ELDODT, H. P.  
ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

SANTA FE COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
S. G. CARTWRIGHT, E. C.  
F. S. DAVIS, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.  
JOHN C. SEARS, N. G.  
L. M. BROWN, Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting patriarchs welcome.  
W. M. H. WOODWARD, C. P.  
J. E. HAINES, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 1, I. O. F.—Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome.  
MISS M. TESSIE CALL, N. G.  
MISS SALLIE VAN ARSDELL, Sec.

K. O. F.

SANTA FE LODGE, No. 2, K. O. F.—Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome.  
DAVID M. WHITE, C. C.  
WENDELL V. HALL, K. of R. and S.